

THAT WHICH IS CLAIMED:

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:
 - a) a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 60% identical to the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3, wherein said sequence encodes a polypeptide having biological activity;
 - b) a nucleic acid molecule comprising a fragment of at least 20 nucleotides of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3;
 - c) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;
 - d) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a fragment of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein the fragment comprises at least 15 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2;
 - e) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a naturally occurring allelic variant of a biologically active polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein the nucleic acid molecule hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule comprising the complement of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3 under stringent conditions; and,
 - f) a nucleic acid molecule comprising the complement of a), b), c), d), or e).
2. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, which is selected from the group consisting of:
 - a) a nucleic acid comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, or complement thereof; and,
 - b) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.
3. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 further comprising vector nucleic acid sequences.

4. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 further comprising nucleic acid sequences encoding a heterologous polypeptide.

5. A host cell which contains the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.

6. The host cell of claim 5 which is a mammalian host cell.

7. A non-human mammalian host cell containing the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.

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8. An isolated polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:

a) a biologically active polypeptide which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 60% identical to a nucleic acid comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3;

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b) a naturally occurring allelic variant of a biologically active polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein the polypeptide is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule comprising the complement of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3 under stringent conditions; and,

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c) a fragment of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein the fragment comprises at least 15 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2; and,

d) a biologically active polypeptide having at least 60% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:2.

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9. The isolated polypeptide of claim 8 comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.

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10. The polypeptide of claim 8 further comprising heterologous amino acid sequences.

11. An antibody which selectively binds to a polypeptide of claim 8.

12. A method for producing a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:

5 a) a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;

b) a polypeptide comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein the fragment comprises at least 15 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2;

10 c) a naturally occurring allelic variant of a biologically active polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein the polypeptide is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule comprising the complement of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3; and,

15 d) a biologically active polypeptide having at least 60% sequence identity to the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;
comprising culturing a host cell under conditions in which the nucleic acid molecule is expressed.

13. A method for detecting the presence of a polypeptide of claim 8 in a sample, comprising:

a) contacting the sample with a compound which selectively binds to a polypeptide of claim 8; and

b) determining whether the compound binds to the polypeptide in the sample.

25 14. The method of claim 13, wherein said sample is derived from a subject having or predisposed to cancer.

30 15. The method of claim 13, wherein the compound which binds to the polypeptide is an antibody.

16. A kit comprising a compound which selectively binds to a polypeptide of claim 8 and instructions for use.

17. A method for detecting the presence of a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1
5 in a sample, comprising the steps of:

- a) contacting the sample with a nucleic acid probe or primer which selectively hybridizes to the nucleic acid molecule; and
- b) determining whether the nucleic acid probe or primer binds to a nucleic acid molecule in the sample.

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18. The method of claim 17, wherein said sample is derived from a subject having or predisposed to cancer.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein the sample comprises mRNA molecules
15 and is contacted with a nucleic acid probe.

20. A kit comprising a compound which selectively hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 and instructions for use.

21. A method for identifying a compound which binds to a polypeptide of claim 8 comprising the steps of:

- a) contacting a polypeptide, or a cell expressing a polypeptide of claim 8 with a test compound; and
- b) determining whether the polypeptide binds to the test compound.

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22. The method of claim 21, wherein the binding of the test compound to the polypeptide is detected by a method selected from the group consisting of:

- a) detection of binding by direct detecting of test compound/polypeptide binding;
- b) detection of binding using a competition binding assay;

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c) detection of binding using an assay for cytidine deaminase-like
mediated activity.

15 23. A method for identifying a compound which modulates the activity of a
polypeptide of claim 8, comprising:

a) contacting a polypeptide of claim 8 with a test compound; and
b) determining the effect of the test compound on the activity of the
polypeptide to thereby identify a compound that modulates the activity of the
polypeptide.

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24. A method for modulating the level or activity of a nucleic acid molecule
of claim 1, said method comprising contacting said nucleic acid molecule with an agent
under conditions that allow the agent to modulate the level or activity of the nucleic acid
molecule.

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25. The method of claim 24, wherein said host cell is in a subject having or
predisposed to cancer.

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26. A method for modulating the level or activity of a polypeptide of claim 8
comprising contacting a polypeptide or a cell expressing a polypeptide of claim 8 with a
compound which binds to the polypeptide in a sufficient concentration to modulate the
activity of the polypeptide.

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27. The method of claim 26, wherein said modulation is in a subject having or
predisposed to cancer.

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28. A method for detecting a propensity of a subject to develop cancer, said
method comprising obtaining a sample from said subject and contacting said sample with
an agent that specifically allows detection of the presence of a nucleic acid molecule of
claim 1 in the sample and then detecting the presence of the nucleic acid molecule.